Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—In question No. 151 there was a request for placing some report on the table. In this question also I have requested the Government to place the report on the Council Table. The report in the former is printed as an appendix and the report called for in this is not printed as an appendix. May I know whether there is any special reason for that?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is no special reason. Most probably they had no time enough to get it printed. There is a great urgency to get these questions ready.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I hope that it is not because that report contains some views which the present Government does not relish.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I do not know how that question arises from this. (*Vide Appendix A for Report.*)

Reduction of liquor shops.

160. Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.— Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) what is the number of toddy and arrack shops which the Government had been reducing in each of the years 1100 to 1106 and which are these shops ;

(b) what was the rental of these shops in the year preceding their abolition,

(c) was there not an increase in the rental of neighbouring shops in the year of the abolition of these shops ?

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—(a) and (b). A list showing the particulars asked for is appended. (*Appendix V*),

(c) Yes, in the case of some of the shops, but such increase in rentals is noticed in other cases also.

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APPENDIX V.

(Vide Answer to Question No. 160.)

List of toddy and arrack shops reduced for the years 1100 to 1107.

Serial No.	Names of the toddy shops	Rental preceding abolition	Serial No.	Name of the arrack shops	Rental preceding abolition
	Abolished for the lease of 1100.				
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Thrikkanarvattam Market	4,700	1	Kovilvattam Convent road	2,000
2	Do Palathode	2,550	2	Thrikkanarvattam Railway Gate	2,710
3	Do Convent road	2,750			
4	Karithala Jews road	2,210			
5	Perumanur Pullaipidi road	1,740			
6	Do Chakkalakkapalli	2,210			
7	Thiruvankulam	1,210			
8	Kadungamangalam	760			
9	Cheranellur	1,030			
10	Madavana	330			
11	Irinjalakkuda	2,810			
12	Do	2,030			
	Total	25,430		Total	4,710
	Abolished for the lease of 1101.				
1	Gothuruthi	230	1	Kadavantra-Elamkulam	510
2	Edathirinji	510	2	Gothuruthi	140
3	Kallettumkara	860	3	Kallur-Vadakkummuri	110
4	Kallur-Thekkummuri	500			
5	Kunnamkulam	2,400			
	Total	4,500		Total	760

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Serial No.	Name of the toddy shops	Rental preceding abolition	Serial No.	Name of the arrack shops	Rental preceding abolition
	Abolished for the lease of 1102.				
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Edaikunnam	275	1	Chittur or Edaikunnam	150
2	Chilavannur	1,000	2	Eroor	60
3	Chowwara	500	3	Toravunkara	85
4	Ochamthuruthu	520	4	Panambukad	80
5	Mulavukad	500	5	Mattancheri	1,365
6	Nayarambalam	540	6	Maravakkad	45
7	Poolani	500	7	Pariyaram	400
8	Katikudam	420	8	Nedumpula	25
9	Nandipulam	210	9	Laloor	55
10	Patiyur	350	10	Desamangalam	20
	Total	4,815		Total	2,285
	Abolished for the lease of 1103.				
1	Poonithura	1,100	1	Nadamel	410
2	Chathammal	310	2	Pallivirutti-Thekkummuri	175
3	Narakkal	1,130	3	Cheriakadavu	95
4	Puthenkadappuram	440	4	Lokamaleswaram	250
5	Methala-Arakulam	550	5	Chirakkal	375
6	Do Maniyamakkathodu	450	6	Mukkattukara	70
7	Eriyad	200	7	Madakkathara	135
8	Nandikkara	1,010	8	Nadathara	95
9	Velappaya	405	9	Elanthuruthi	30
10	Karamukku	970	10	Kuttur	40
11	Veluthur-Thachapilli	1,000	11	Palisseri	36
12	Panamkulam	900			
	Total	8,465		Total	1,711

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Serial No.	Name of the toddy shops	Rental preceding abolition	Serial No.	Name of the arrack shops	Rental preceding abolition
		Abolished for the lease of 1104.			
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Kathrakadavu	1,290	1	Edavanakkad	135
2	Vendurthi	660	2	Elangunnapuzha	200
3	Edacochi	700	3	Avittathur	410
4	Pallivirutti-Thekkummuri	830	4	Kalur	195
5	Kumbalangi	1,050	5	Pungunnu Angadi	400
6	Elangunnapuzha	650	6	Eravimangalam	70
7	Karuvannur	1,650	7	Chelakkottukara	240
8	Vadakkumkara	940			
9	Tiruttha	410			
10	Kodakkuzhi	300			
11	Lokamaleswaram	810			
	Total	9,290		Total	1,650
		Abolished for the lease of 1105.			
1	Kalur	1,100	1	Ayyampilli	240
2	Rameswaram-Kizhakkummuri Padinjaraniuri	1,660	2	Ochenthuruthu	180
3	Rameswaram do	1,100	3	Methala-Elathuruthi	100
4	Palivirutti-Thekkummuri	1,510	4	Eriyad	40
5	Kumbalangi	2,000	5	Karuvannur	810
6	Andikadavu	1,780	6	Koorkancheri	370
7	Nayarambalam	980			
8	Edavilangu	370			
9	Azhikkode	380			
10	Poomangalam	840			
11	Ayiranikulam	410			
12	Cheru	1,220			
13	Vadakkethra-Cheerakuzhi	370			
	Total	13,720		Total	1,740

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Serial No.	Name of the toddy shops	Rental preceding abolition	Serial No.	Names of the arrack shops	Rental preceding abolition
		Abolished for the lease of 1106.			
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Komanthuruthu	1,610	1	Mattancheri	1,610
2	Eroor	510	2	Cheloor	800
3	Kumbalangi	1,600	3	Talore	810
4	Patiyur	400	4	Tannaipadam	270
5	Paryaram	1,510			
6	Puranattukara	1,000			
7	Kumbalangad	610			
8	Venganellur	350			
9	Manamkutti	820			
1	Thevarmani	185			
	Total ...	8,685		Total	3,490
		Abolished for the lease of 1107.			
1	Ernakulam-Pachalam	2,400	1	Kara-Edavilang	75
2	Mulanthuruthi	810	2	Kuzhikattusseri	310
3	Elangunnapuzha	2,260	3	Puvathusseri	110
4	Lokamaleswaram	1,400	4	Taliyakonam	620
5	Kara	510	5	Kallur	600
6	Irinjalakkuda (Boothamkulam)	5,500	6	Kaniyarkode-Patinjattummuri	50
7	Kattur	1,540			
8	Kuzhikkattusseri	1,420			
9	Tholur	470			
10	Trikkanapathiyaram	1,200			
11	Manalittara-Viruppakka	360			
12	Mavannur-Kondazhi	330			
13	Thekkethara-Kumbalakode	230			
14	Manchikunnu	550			
15	Kolikkad	215			
16	Pazhayachalla-Olippara	210			
	Total ..	19,405		Total ..	1,765

Report of the Committee appointed by the Government to formulate a Scheme for the First Grade College in Cochin.

I. Scope and Nature of Enquiry.

By the Proceedings of the Diwan in the Local and Miscellaneous Department (Education), dated 4th October 1924, R. O. P. No. 82/1100, we were appointed a Committee to formulate a scheme of a First Grade College in Cochin. The terms of reference to us included, among other things, "(1) the necessity or otherwise of having a model First Grade College in Cochin, (2) its location and type, (3) the desirability or otherwise of partnership with any private agency like the St. Thomas' College authorities, and (4) the possibility or otherwise of starting it from the next academic year and locating it in the College buildings at Ernakulam till permanent buildings are constructed." We were also authorised to formulate the scheme "in consultation with leading educationists and members of the public."

2. We held a preliminary meeting at Trichur on the 19th October, at which a circular letter was drawn up, containing tentative suggestions for the consideration of those interested in the subject, and also a list of ladies and gentlemen and associations, to whom we thought it might be addressed with advantage, and Mr. C. Achyuta Menon was selected as Secretary to our Committee. Copies of the letter were accordingly despatched to them on the 22nd. From 39 of the ladies and gentlemen, and from one or two associations, we addressed, prompt replies were received, and we wish to express here our grateful thanks to those who favoured us with their valuable and helpful advice and suggestions. A copy of our circular letter is given in Appendix A, and a list of those from whom replies were received is given in Appendix B.

3. The above replies were considered at a meeting of the Committee held at Ernakulam on the 19th November; and, at a meeting held at Trichur on the 23rd, the whole question was discussed, and the lines on which the report should be drawn up were settled. We also held a conference with some of the leading ladies and gentlemen at Trichur on the 22nd, and discussed the subject in its several aspects. The draft report was gone through and revised at a meeting held at Ernakulam on the 30th, and it was finally adopted on the 1st December.

II Necessity for a Government First Grade College.

4. A large number of students pass the Intermediate Examination every year from the two Second Grade Colleges in Cochin, and the number goes on steadily increasing year by year. The average number of passes from these Colleges during the three years ending 1922 was 82,* while 530 students are now reading in their two Intermediate classes. The number of passes from the neighbouring Second Grade Colleges of North Travancore and South Malabar', *viz.*, Kottayam, Chenganacheri, Palghat and Calicut, averaged 89* during the same period, and the number now studying in the Intermediate classes of these Colleges aggregate to 1,424. There is thus ample scope for a First Grade College in Cochin.

5. Our students are finding it increasingly difficult to get admission into the Colleges in Madras and elsewhere, and this difficulty is experienced especially by those who take up some branch or other of Physical and Natural Sciences for their optional subjects, and still more by those who seek admission to the Honours classes. As the number of students seeking admission into the Colleges to which our students generally resort is constantly

*The number of passes refers only to full passes in the March Examinations, and does not include those that have passed the examination in parts.

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on the increase, and as the accommodation in them is far from being unlimited, it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that, in the near future, an increasing proportion of our students will unavoidably be refused admission to those Colleges, while, in the case of girls, it has already become extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get admission into the Women's First Grade Colleges in Madras.

6. The Union Christian College at Alwaye and the St. Thomas' College at Trichur, if the proposal to raise the standard of the latter materialises, will not meet our requirements. Without meaning in the least any disparagement to these institutions, which have done good work in the past and will, we are sure, do equally good work in the future, we cannot help thinking that, without a good Government College to make up their deficiencies, they will do in some respects positive disservice to some of our most promising students, one aspect of which is illustrated below. The only optional subjects taught in the Union Christian College are Mathematics, Philosophy and History, and the other College does not seem to be prepared to provide even this extent of choice ; at any rate, they are not likely to make provision in the near future for the teaching of any branch of Science ; besides which, they object to the admission of lady students. There are now 277 students in the Intermediate classes of the two Cochin Colleges studying Physical and Natural Sciences, and these are among the most hard-working and intelligent of our students. They will be tempted by the proximity of these Colleges and the comparative cheapness of living here to take the very retrograde and deplorable step of giving up the study of Science and taking to that of other subjects. This is likely to prove a positive danger, unless the Government steps in to avert it. It is the study of Science that the country wants more than anything else for its material advancement. We should offer every encouragement and facility for its study, and not a premium for its neglect.

7. For the above reasons, among others, we are strongly of opinion that a good Government College of the First Grade has become an urgent necessity in Cochin and that steps should be taken forthwith for its establishment. We are glad to find that the majority of those who have replied to our circular letter are in hearty agreement with us in this view. Some of them, however, among whom are men of weight like His Highness the First Prince of Cochin, His Grace the Archbishop of Ernakulam, Mr. Justice P. I. Varugis, and Mr. Justice P. Narayana Menon, are of opinion that, in view of the growing unemployment among the educated classes in consequence of superproduction of men receiving a purely literary education, the outlay required for a First Grade College might with advantage be diverted to the promotion of vocational training. While fully admitting the importance and necessity of promoting industrial, commercial and agricultural education, which is calculated to promote the material interests of the people, we are not prepared to concede that this precludes the necessity of opening an efficient and up-to-date First Grade College, which is necessary for their moral, intellectual, and cultural advancement. So far as we are concerned, however, this discussion is beside the point. We are asked to formulate a scheme not for educational reconstruction, but for a First Grade College. We should in this connection take the liberty of recommending to the Government the desirability of appointing a Committee to suggest measures to remedy the defects pointed out by our correspondents in

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the present system of education and make it more practical and vocational, without at the same time, affecting the standard of literacy and traditions of culture of the country.

III. Location and Type of the College.

8. As the question of the location of the College depends largely on that of its type, we have to consider the two questions together. If, as some of our correspondents and others seem to think, any new departure in educational organisation is uncalled for, and that taking the line of least resistance is the main consideration to be kept in view in dealing with the subject, the question resolves itself into one of extreme simplicity. We have only to raise the standard of the Ernakulam College, and leave the future to take care of itself. Those who advocate this easy solution appear to us to take no account of the experiences of the past, the requirements of the present and the possibilities of the future.

9. As we have pointed out in our circular letter, the progress made by the State in education during the last 50 years, and more especially during the latter part of that period, has exceeded all anticipations, with the result that almost all our important educational institutions are suffering from congestion, and have little or no facilities for expansion. The number of students rose from 550 to 18,492 during the first three decades of that period and to 99,469 in the last two, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 16,800 to Rs. 1,14,283 in the former and to Rs. 9,89,852 in the latter. This phenomenal rate of progress should make us realise, when starting new educational institutions, especially a great College, the extreme importance of taking a long view and providing for future development and expansion.

10. To illustrate the nature of the progress and consequent congestion in the past, we shall take the case of the two most important Government educational institutions in the State, the Ernakulam College and the Victoria Girls' High School, Trichur. When, on the removal of the College to a commodious and substantial building in 1870, a great part of it was found to be unoccupied, the then Diwan expressed the fear that the building was too large for our requirements. But in *twenty-five* years it was found necessary to construct a large additional building and double the accommodation of the College. *Fifteen* years after that the original accommodation had to be trebled, and *ten* years later quadrupled. In the mean-time, all the contiguous lands were acquired till the College premises were extended up to the public roads on three sides and the Public Offices on the fourth. The Trichur Girls' School was opened in 1889 in a small building, and was removed next year to what the Diwan called a "commodious" building. *Ten years* later, however, this "commodious" building had to be enlarged to three times its size; afterwards two additional buildings were constructed and now the premises are filled with unsightly sheds, permanent and temporary. The price of the lands contiguous to both these institutions has risen more than ten-fold within the last 30 years and consequently their further expansion has become almost prohibitively costly. We do not mean in the least to hold the founders of these institutions responsible for the present *impasse*: they had no data before them to anticipate the phenomenal progress that education has since made. But if, with the benefit of all this experience to guide us, we now establish a First Grade College without making adequate provision for its future requirements, we shall be doing no credit to ourselves and a positive injustice to posterity.

11. Accepting in spirit the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, the Madras University Act of 1923 lays stress on "the development of academic life and corporate unity as well in the Colleges as in the

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University". This end can be achieved to any desirable extent only in a residential type of College, which implies that the teachers and students should reside together in the College premises, and live, and move and have their being in an atmosphere of study and discussion, of games and sports, and of free and unfettered, social and intellectual intercourse, undisturbed by the distractions and dissipations incidental to life in towns. The advantages of this system in developing and improving the body, mind and character of young men is so obvious, and is so generally admitted by competent authorities that we do not think it necessary to labour the point. If most of the Colleges in Southern India have not adopted the residential system, it is not because the authorities concerned are unmindful of its advantages and do not desire to adopt it, but because previous commitments or want of means or facilities or both have rendered its adoption impracticable. In towns like Madras, for instance, the congestion of population and high price of land have rendered it almost impossible to make the old Colleges residential, while the cost of removing them to the suburbs or less congested parts of the town, as it was once seriously proposed in Calcutta, is rendered impracticable by the large investments already made in lands, buildings, and equipments. The trustees of the Pachaiappa's charities had to go all the way to Chetpet to acquire lands for the construction of a College Hostel, and they are now seriously contemplating the removal of the College classes to the vicinity of the Hostel to make the College residential, notwithstanding the sentiment of tradition that has gathered round the Historic Hall and noble pile of buildings of that College. The state of things is even worse in Calcutta than in Madras, and the Calcutta University Commission was, therefore, driven by desperation to recommend the acquisition of land in the suburbs for the construction of residential quarters for teachers and students and for providing play grounds. Realising these difficulties and the limitations, the Madras University has whittled down the requirements of the preamble to the Act by means of their Regulations, which insist only on the provision of Hostels for a fraction of the students and on the licensing and inspection of the messes of the rest—a sorry substitute for the residential system.

12. As we are now making a fresh start, unhampered by previous commitments of any magnitude, there seems to be no justification for establishing a College which is not mainly residential. We do not mean that the whole staff and all the students should be compelled to reside in the College. Such of the staff as desire to live outside the College may be allowed to do so, but the majority of them must be in residence. Similarly, students who live with their parents or authorised guardians may be exempted, if so desired, but residence in private boarding houses and messes cannot be allowed. Whether in the College Hostels students are to be left to make their own arrangements for their mess, or the College authorities should arrange for it, and whether provisions are to be supplied through the agency of a contractor or through that of a College Co-operative Stores are questions which we do not think it necessary to discuss at this stage.

13. Several of our correspondents have expressed no opinion on the subject of residence. All those who have expressed an opinion are, with one or two exceptions, entirely in favour of it. The only uncompromising opponent of the residential system is the Rev. Father Palocaren, who thinks that it "will infallibly turn out to be the ordinary hostel system", that "the residential ideal should be set aside for the time being", and that "a good hostel arrangement is all that is feasible or necessary". The reasons given by him for this view appear to us to be not very convincing.

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14. Another point on which the Madras University Act lays stress is "the concentration and co-ordination of the resources for higher teaching and esearch at suitable centres outside the limits of the University to prepard or the institution of New Universities". In the present condition of the Madras University and of educational activity in Southern India in general and Kerala in particular, this important consideration should particularly be borne in mind when a scheme for a First Grade College is being formulated. If the scheme affords all reasonable facilities for future expansion, there is no reason why our College should not become the centre of a University in the distant future. Whether this idea will ever become an accomplished fact is a question which we cannot of course answer with any degree of confidence. What we contend for is that nothing that we do now, should stand in the way of such a consummation.

15. For a residential College with facilities for development and expansion even to the extent of being made the centre of a possible University in the more or less distant future and for attracting co-operation of other educational agencies which believe in concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research, an extensive piece of land is a *sine qua non* It should preferably and,—as such an extent of land is not available in any of our towns,—necessarily be outside the town. Such a piece of land is the one near Anappara, which in our humble opinion is in many respects an ideal site for the proposed College. It is neither too far from nor too near to Trichur, the most important and central town in Cochin. The Government have already acquired about 100 acres of land there for another purpose since abandoned, and have also constructed buildings which could accommodate about 200 students, or if kitchens and dining and store-rooms are added to them—the whole subordinate staff below the grade of professors. The adjoining lands can be had cheap and to any desired extent. It is a beautiful and picturesque tract, and the surrounding scenery is magnificent. The site resembles in most respects the sites of the great Ancient Universities* of India. A residential College in such an attractive setting cannot fail to have a refining and ennobling influence on young minds.

16. Some of our correspondents who have not seen the site have naturally expressed no opinion on its suitablity, but most of those who have seen it consider it an ideal one. A few of them, among whom are two or three who have not seen the place, apprehend that an adequate supply of water may not be available there. We are not in a position to express a positive opinion on the subject, but we are inclined to think that, if a large reservoir is constructed in the low lying paddy land to the east of the existing tank, a sufficient supply of water can be had. The Government will, however, satisfy itself on this aspect of the subject before making a final choice of the site. The apprehension expressed by one or two correspondents that the place is not free from jungle fever appears to be groundless. The only drawback to this place is, in our opinion, the absence of facilities for aquatic sports anywhere in its immediate neighbourhood.

*Ancient Hindu Universities were ever built in scenes of natural beauty surrounded by lovely gardens, fragrant with blossoms and shady with trees, surrounded by high wall, with guarded gates. The site of an insignificant village may some times be selected because of its beauty. The influence of natural beauty on the developments of the mind is little thought of now-a-days when a civic University is founded in Birmingham, in Leeds, in Manchester. (From Mrs. Annie Besant's address at the Convocation of the University of Mysore, 1924.)

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17. A sketch of the locality is attached to this report. We have marked on it in thick lines the extent of land required for the College. It is a compact block of 400 acres, of which 100 acres have already been acquired, 80 are poramboke, and 10 are forest reserve without any marketable forest growth. Only 210 acres have to be acquired, of which 52½ are wet and the rest dry lands.

In the latter is included a rubber plantation of about 48 acres. (These figures are only approximate.) It is desirable to acquire the land now, as its price is sure to go up when the College is once opened there. As this block lies partly in Vilvattam, partly in Viyyur and partly in Kilannur village, it is desirable to give it a name for convenience of reference. Ramavarmapuram appears to us to be an appropriate name.*

18. We wish to suggest that the whole plot be laid out, the several buildings designed and their sites fixed according to a well-considered plan prepared by an architectural expert, assisted, if need be, by a landscape gardener.

IV. Courses of study.

19. In a College of the kind we contemplate, there must be provision for the teaching of all the subjects prescribed by the University for the Intermediate and B.A. courses We should make provision for the following courses for the B.A degree, which will meet all the requirements of those who pass the Intermediate Examination.

Part i. English Language and Literature.

Part ii.
- I. Mathematics.
- II. A and B. Physical Science.
- III. B. Natural Science—Zoology.
- IV. Physchology, Ethics and Logic *or* a Language.
- V. History and Economics.
- VI. Languages other than English, Sanskrit and Malayalam.

N. B.—(III A.) Botany can be introduced later.

20. With regard to the Honours Course and Post Graduate studies, Dr. John Matthai says, "The question of developing Honours and Post Graduate work need not be considered at this stage. That will depend to some extent on the changes which may be introduced in the Madras University in the near future regarding Honours degrees. Considerable changes are not unlikely. As a practical proposition, I doubt the possibility of Post Graduate work. The men, material and atmosphere necessary for real Post Graduate work, under the present conditions in India, could be postulated only at a few important centres in the country." We are inclined to accept this view, except in regard to History and Languages, (Sanskrit and Malayalam), and to suggest that the consideration of the subject be postponed till the College is placed in a good working order for at least two years.

*If, for some reason or other, the Government has to abandon the Anappara scheme, the site to be selected should, in the opinion of the Committee satisfy the following conditions; (a) It should be a central spot in Kerala, easily accessible by Railway, (b) It should be neither too far from a town nor too near it; (c) A compact block of at least 500 acres of land should be available for a moderate price; (d) It should be satisfactory from a climatic and sanitary point of view; (e) There should be plenty of water even in summer; if possible, it should be near a fresh water stream; (f) The scenery should be picturesque; (g) It should have, if possible, historic associations.

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Kerala affords a wide and almost untrodden field for historical and linguistic research, which it is our province and privilege to undertake, and we can do it best, if we are given the necessary training and facilities. If an academic atmosphere is necessary to stimulate research, Post Graduate study and research are powerful aids to the development of an academic atmosphere. It is a case of mutuality of cause and effect. Further, as pointed out by the Calcutta University Commission, "India needs nothing more than a wide diffusion of that sanely critical spirit in dealing with men and institutions which historical investigation should create. The spirit will grow but slowly, if it is left to the disconnected and unassisted spontaneous efforts of individuals." We would, therefore, recommend that the Honours course in History and Languages be introduced in about two years after the opening of the College, and Post Graduate course later on without unnecessary delay.

21. As physical culture should go hand in hand with mental culture, every encouragement and facility should be given for games and athletics. We should also recommend the formation of a College corps and the provision of a riding school. The former should be a regular infantry corps in all its details, which should be joined by all students except those who may for medical or other valid reasons be exempted by the College authorities. As the students will be in the College for about four years, they will have sufficient time to be trained in all the simpler evolutions of a regular army. Apart from its salutary effect on their physique, the habits of Military discipline, the feeling of self-respect, the sense of honour, and the *esprite de corps* engendered by the training will make men of the students of our College. A riding school will be a desirable and valuable adjunct of the College. A good riding master should be engaged to give riding lessons to those students who are both desirous of learning and prepared to pay for it. Provision should also be made for enabling any student to take riding exercise on payment of a prescribed fee.

22. As the agricultural conditions and the system of agriculture of the West Coast are different from those of other parts of South India, we think it desirable to introduce the teaching of Agriculture into the proposed College. This can be done without a large outlay if the agricultural students are taught such subjects as Chemistry and Botany along with the B. A. students. The Government Central Farm is within easy reach of Anappara, and, if necessary, some wet lands may be acquired or leased in its vicinity for practical demonstration from day to day. We urge this step, as agriculture is our most important industry and its improvement is of vital importance to the people.

V. Provisional raising of the Ernakulam College to the First Grade.

23. As regards the question of starting the First Grade College from the next academic year and locating it in the College buildings at Ernakulam till permanent buildings are constructed at Anappara, most of our correspondents favour this view, some even going to the extent of recommending its permanent location at Ernakulam. Mr. Koshi and the staff of the Ernakulam College strongly advocate this last view. "As regards the location of such a College", says Mr. Koshi, "I am of opinion that it should be in Ernakulam, which is the most important place in Cochin and destined to become still more important with the improvement of the Cochin Harbour. Further, no other place in the State has such academic traditions as Ernakulam which for nearly half a century has had a well equipped and flourishing Second Grade College. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the present demand for a Frist Grade College should be met by raising

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this college to the B. A. standard. It will also serve as an appropriate memento to the Golden Jubilee of the Institution to be celebrated in January next". "Ernakulam" says Dr. John Matthai, on the other hand, "in my opinion is an unsuitable place for a First Grade College. It is congested and less healthy. I see no great objection to leaving the Ernakulam College as the main feeder of a new First Grade College at Trichur. It is in my opinion out of the question for a new College to be started in one place with the deliberate object of being moved to another place within two or three years. On both administrative and educational grounds I will refuse to entertain such an idea." "The authorities", says Rev. Father Palocaren, "need not have any illusion as to the consequences of starting the Government College provisionally at Ernakulam. *It will become a fixture there.* Locating the College at Ernakulam provisionally or permanently may have some immediate advantages, but all must agree that in the long run it will prove to be a short-sighted policy". As representing a third set of opinion, we may quote Rev. Mr. Dixon and Mr. Justice Narayana Menon. "I should heartly endorse the proposal" says the former, 'to open the B. A classes at Ernakulam without delay, it being fully understood from the outset that they would be located there only temporarily." The latter says, "Ernakulam will not do for the establishment of a permanent model First Grade College. I cannot, however, find any serious objection to the temporary accommodation of it here until the time for its transfer to its permanent habitation."

24. By what we have said in the previous paragraphs, we have made it clear that we are not in favour of the permanent location of the College at Ernakulam. The place is congested, and there is no room for its future expansion. With the improvement of the Cochin Harbour, the condition will become considerably worse. There is not, however, the same objection to the opening of the B A. classes provisionally at Ernakulam from the beginning of the next academic year, provided it is distinctly understood that the arrangement is altogether temporary and that it will not delay, much less stand in the way of, the materialisation of the Anappara scheme, which we hope, will be taken up by the Government as early as practicable.

25. The Classes can be opened at Ernakulam next academic year without having to incur any additional expenditure on buildings. We are satisfied that sufficient accommodation can be secured by the removal of the primary classes to the building in which they were originally held, the Munsiff's Court being shifted to the building on the Chittur road where it used to be held formerly. As additions to the library, laboratory, and other equipments, will have to be made, whether the College is at Ernakulam or at Anappara, the expenditure on that account need not stand in the way of the provisional arrangement, only the date of its incurring will have to be advanced by a couple of years in the former case. Further, the B. A, classes, if opened at Ernakulam, will have got into good working order by the time the buildings at Anappara are ready for their reception. On the other hand it has to be pointed out that the raising of the standard will involve an additional recurring expenditure of about Rs. 40,000 a year. As, however, a First Grade College has become an urgent necessity in Cochin and, as application *for affiliation has to be sent up in December*, we recommend that the necessary steps be taken by Government in the matter as early as practicable.

26. If the B. A. classes are opened at Ernakulam provisionally, the amount that will have to be spent on account of additions to the laboratories, library and furniture will not exceed a lakh of rupees—Rs. 50,000 this year already provided in the budget, Rs. 30,000 in 1101, and Rs. 20,000

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in 1102. It will be seen from the statements in Appendix C that the gross expenditure for the First Grade College will come to Rs. 1,12, 00 per annum and the probable fee income Rs. 54,000, s that the net expenditure will amount to Rs 58,000. Since the net expenditure of the Second Grade College now comes to about Rs. 19,000 the net additional expenditure will be only Rs. 39,000. In Appendix C is given a statement of establishment.

VI. Partnership with other Educational Agencies.

27. The suggestion made in our circular lette regarding the co-peration of the St. Thomas' College authorities has met with the disapproval of the great majority of our correspondents. The three Judges of the Chief Court, for instance, are against such co-operation. Mr Justice Varugis refers to an aspect of the question which has been brought to the notice of some of us personally by some leading gentlemen. "The question ' he says, "whether St. Thomas' College should co operate with the Government is not a question for the Government. For it, the question is whether it should co-operate with St. Thomas' College". His Highness the Twelfth Prince is "decidedly of opinion that the two Colleges should work independently of each other. The objections to the clubbing together of the two institutions seem to me to be too obvious to need mention". Mr Koshi also is "strongly of opinion that such co-operation is fraught with difficulties and inconveniences of an administrative and financial nature." The Ernakulam College staff (excluding Messrs. V. R. Venkateswara Ayyar and S. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar) think that "any system of partnership between the Government and any private agency on the lines suggested in the memorandum would be absolutely impossible. As between Government and a private agency—with its own resources, ideas, ideals, and ways of doing things—it would be difficult to establish a harmonious partnership". The Ernakulam Bar Association is "decidedly opposed to the idea of partnership with the St. Thomas' College". "It would be a good thing ideally", says Dr. John Matthai, "to work in co-operation with the St. Thomas' College as a sister College located in the same area. But I foresee serious difficulties on both sides". Messrs. K. Sanku Warriar, I. Raman Menon and A. Eachara Menon, among others, are also opposed to partnership with the St. Thomas' College. On the other hand, Rev. Mr. Dixon "who asks what will be the relation of the two ?", however, thinks that, "it will be wise and expedient that provision be made for the two proposed First Grade Colleges to be close together". He also thinks it "desirable that the location be fixed within easy reach of the already existing First Grade College at Alwaye". "The course proposed in the 7th para of your letter", says Mr. K. Chandy, "viz., of clubbing together the Government College and a Catholic College, and making the College mostly a residential one would appear to be the most economical and the most suitable." Sister Beatrice says, "that this idea of securing the co-operation of St. Thomas' College is good, provided the authorities fall in with the scheme", while Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja warns that "co-operation should not be enforced at the expense of efficiency, freedom, convenience and facilities and the detriment of either partner's or students' interests."

28. In view of the acknowledged necessity of concentration and coordination of higher teaching at suitable centres, it seems to us that the cooperation of other educational agencies should be welcomed rather t han discouraged, by the State, provided those agencies take the initiative. We are not unmindful of the difficulties and inconveniences that may possibly arise in the case of such co-operation. Among them may be mentioned the

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machinery of joint administration, apportionment of certain items of receipts and expenditure, questions of admission and discipline of students, appointment of professors, the nature of the appellate authority and the admission and treatment of lady students. Those do not, however, appear to us to be insurmountable. Effective and smooth co-operation postulates two conditions. The first condition is the different units should be located in the same area. If this condition is not complied with, co-operation will be but nominal, and will be of no practicable advantage to any of the parties concerned. Rev. Fr. Palocaren however, thinks that "nearly the same advantages of co-operation can be secured, if the Government College be at Anappara and St. Thomas' College where it is. The distance between the two sites is negligible—barely three miles. Even in Oxford, a three mile is admitted, i. e., a mile and a half radius from Carfax, the Central Square in the City. This being the case in Oxford, I fail to see why we in Cochin should adopt a more rigid rule as regards territorial limits". We are afraid that the analogy between the two cases is but superficial. There are nearly thirty Colleges in Oxford—self-contained, self-governing, residential and richly endowed—with a great deal of duplication and overlapping of work. All these Colleges are situated within one and a half mile radius and only between two of them the three miles distance exists. Further, this distance is negligible in a city where the climate is temperate and where the means of locomotion are ample, but it is not so here as Rev. Fr. Palocaren himself admits in another part of his letter. The second condition is that the several units should in all academical matters be under the control of a College Council in which they are all represented ; what those academical matters are should be fully and clearly specified. In case of differences of opinion in the Council, an appeal should lie to the Government whose decision in all matters shall be final. If each College unit is allowed to do as it pleases in all matters, misunderstandings and inconveniences are inevitable and the students will ever be living in an unhealthy atmosphere of low bickerings and mental distrust.

29. If the St. Thomas' College authorities or any other educational authorities are willing to accept the above conditions, we think that their co-operation should be cordially accepted by the Government. We are not prepared to recommend co-operation on any other terms.

Women's College.

30. Though the question of opening a Women's College is not expressly mentioned in the terms of reference, we venture to think that it is not quite outside their scope. As a women's College is in some respects a more urgent necessity in Cochin than a Men's College and as the subject has been brought to our notice by one of our correspondents, Miss. Helen Cruickshank, we make no apology for adverting to it. There are only two First Grade Colleges, for Women in Madras, the Queen Marys' College and the Women's Christian College, to both of which admission is limited to a certain number. Several of our girls have already failed to get admission to the Intermediate and B. A. classes of these Colleges.

31. We understand that there is a proposal to raise the Trichur Girls' School to a Second Grade College. This will necessitate the acquisition of some adjoining lands and buildings, the construction of a hostel and an additional building for the college Classes and the removal of the Primary classes to some other place or places. All this, together with the cost of equipment, will, at a very moderate estimate, require an expenditure of a

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lakh and a half of rupees.* With an initial expenditure not much exceeding this amount, a residential College for women, with both the B. A. and Intermediate classes can be opened in the premises of the proposed Men's College. By treating it as an annex of the latter, the recurring expenditure can be considerably reduced.†

32. The Principal of the College may be *ex-officio* Principal of the annexe. Provision need be made in the latter only for the teaching of English and History, students taking other subjects may attend the Men's College for the same. As the English and History classes will be largely attended in both the Colleges, it will be inconvenient for the lady students to attend those classes but as the number of students taking up the other optional subjects will be comparatively small, the objection to mixed classes will be reduced to a minimum. All the staff which will thus be required for the Women's College need consist of a Professor of English and Professor of History with two assistants each.

VIII Pan-Kerala University.

33. We have now reported on all the points referred to us. In view, however, of the agitation and discussion that are now going on in regard to the creation of new Universities on a linguistic basis, we would refer briefly to the bearing of our proposals on that question. So far as the Malayalam-speaking area is concerned, a Pan-Kerala University is the ideal, about which, we believe there is no difference of opinion. But when it comes to the question of its location and type, very divergent views are held by people according to their ideas of efficiency or expediency, their interests or inclinations. We shall indicate below the various schemes or ideas that are now in the air.

34. The idea of a purely examining and affiliating University may be dismissed without discussion, as being quite out of date. The older Universities of India were established under circumstances quite different from the present, and though they have produced some very good results, they have almost out-lived their days of usefulness. They have, however, opened our eyes to the many limitations and defects inherent in the system of Indian affiliating Universities and the imperative necessity for a new departure.

35. The second scheme is that of a central teaching University with Colleges at a distance affiliated to it, like the present Madras University as provisionally constituted or the new University of Patna. Such an arrangement would merely tend to weaken the teaching University without adding any correspoding strength to the affiliated Colleges. The affiliating nexus would tend to restrict the development of the teaching University on its own lines while its predominent claims would be constantly in conflict with those of its distant constituents to the detriment of the latter. Further, the tyranny of examinations over teaching, which is the most marked drawback of Indian Universities, would continue to be as overwhelming as ever. This scheme does not, therefore, appear to us to deserve serious consideration.

36. The third scheme is a federation of Colleges confined to two or more centres, where the whole teaching of the University is concentrated, one

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* Cost of acquisition of adjacent lands Rs. 40,000, construction of Hostel Rs. 20,000 construction of additional building Rs. 25,000, cost of land and buildings for two primary schools Rs. 35,000, cost of a laboratory, etc., Rs. 30,000. Total Rs. 1,50,000.

† College building Rs. 50,000, Hostel Rs. 50,000, Quarters for two Professors Rs. 25,000, quarters for Assistants Rs. 25,000, equipment Rs. 10,000—total Rs. 1,60,000. No laboratory is needed, as the students can make use of the laboratory in the Men's College.

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of these centres being the headquarters of the University, although all the centres have an equal voice in its administration. This would be like the Victoria University in Manchester, before the Colleges in Leeds and Liverpool severed their connection and constituted themselves into separate Universities. In the case of such a federal University, Trichur is bound to be one of the centres owing to several considerations not the least of which is its position. There is much to commend in this scheme in the present circumstances of Kerala and it is likely to find favour with many, though this is not the ideal that we have in view.

37. Our ideal of a Pan-Kerala University is one with the whole range of its activities concentrated in a single locality, preferably a central one. This will reduce to a minimum the duplication of establishment and equipment and consequent dissipation of resources, which is the saddest feature of educational organisations in India. This appears to us to be the only means of promoting post-graduate and research work, and of developing an academic atmosphere, worth the name. We think that the idea of such a University should not be given up without a vigorous attempt being made for its realisation.

38. If the last scheme has the least chance of materialising, we should suggest that the establishment of the College near Anappara be held in abeyance for the time being, but not the starting of the B. A. Classes provisionally at Ernakulam. In any other case the work may be proceeded with without fear of committing ourselves to a wrong course. In the meantime, we should suggest that the Government be pleased to approach the Government of Madras and Travancore with a view to bring about the appointment of a Pan-Kerala Committee to consider the whole question and to submit a report after visiting the educational centres of Kerala and consulting the leading educationists and others. The work of such a Committee, if it does nothing else, will at least stimulate, organise, and conslidate public opinion which in itself is a gain of no small magnitude, if, after making such an honest attempt, we fail to arrive at a satisfactory agreement, we shall then plough our lonely furrow with a clear conscience.

IX. Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations.

To summarise:

(1) A good Government First Grade College has become an urgent necessity, and steps should be taken forthwith for its establishment ;

(2) The College should be mainly residential and should be located in a central, suitable locality, preferably Anappara;

(3) The College should provide for the teaching of all the subjects prescribed by the University for the Intermediate and B. A. Pass Courses ;

(4) The B. A. Classes may provisionally be started at Ernakulam from the next academic year, pending the construction of permanent building elsewhere ;

(5) The co-operation of private agencies, if offered by them, may be accepted on specified conditions ;

(6) A Women's College may be started as an annexe to and a long with the Men's College ; and

(7) The Governments of Madras and Travancore may be requested to bring about the appointment of a Committee to consider and report on the question of a Pan-Kerala University.

1. C. MATTHAI.
2. V. R. VENKITESWARA AYYAR
3. *
4. T. K. KRISHNA MENON.
5. S. K. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR.
6. C. ACHYUTA MENON.

* I beg to add the following regarding paras 30 to 32 :—

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Christian educational institutions prohibit the mingling of the sexes for very sound and obvious reasons. If any private agency (like that of the St. Agne's First Grade College for Women, Mangalore) be found prepared to undertake this task, the duty of the Government would be considerably lightened.

The work done by private educational institutions is a work of love, and so long as they do it efficiently, deserves the support and encouragement of the State. In a public speech at Vellore on 30th October last Sir A. P. Patro, Minister of Education to the Madras Government, went so far as to say that "the policy of the Government is to leave higher education in the hands of private agencies"

C. ANTHAPPAYI.

APPENDIX A.

Trichur, 22nd October 1924.

Dear Sir/Madam,

You are probably aware that the Government of Cochin have appointed a Committee to consider the necessity or otherwise of having a model Government First Grade College in the State and, if found necessary, to formulate a scheme for the same in consultation with leading Educationists and members of the public. The Committee beg to make the following tentative suggestions for the consideration of those interested in the subject, and will be highly obliged, if you will be so good as to favour them with your views in regard to these suggestions in about a fortnight, if practicable, as we are asked by Government to submit our report within a month.

I. In view of the large and steadily increasing number of students that pass the Intermidate Examination every year from the Colleges in the State and its vicinity and of the increasing difficulty experienced by them in getting admission into Colleges in Madras and elsewhere, it is highly desirable to establish a good Government First Grade College in Cochin. The number of passes in the Intermediate Examination from these Colleges in the past three years is shown below:—

	1919—20	1920—21	1921—22.
The Ernakulam College ..	60	47	54
The St. Thomas' College, Trichur ...	26	32	26
The C. M. S. College, Kottayam ...	34	32	25
The Victoria College, Palghat ..	21	38	42
The Zamorin's College, Calicut ..	15	25	12
The Malabar Christian College, Calicut ...	4	10	10
The Brennen College, Tellicherry ...	6	16	8
The Government College, Coimbatore ..	13	21	6

II. The progress made by the State in education during the last fifty years and more especially during the latter half of that period, has exceeded

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all anticipations,* with the result that almost all our important educational institutions are suffering from congestion, and have little or no facilities for expansion. In establishing the new College this consideration should be kept in view as one of paramount importance.

In fact, not only should nothing stand in the way of, but all facilities should be provided for its future development and expansion in all possible ways.

III. In pursuance of the above view it is suggested that the College be located in Vilvattam Village near Anappara, about three miles to the north of Trichur, where the Government have already at their disposal about 120 acres of land, with buildings in it which could accommodate over 200 boarders. Some three or four hundred acres more can be acquired at a comparatively small cost, so that the College can have at its disposal a compact block of about 500 acres or more

IV. To create a proper academic atmosphere it is considered desirable that the College should be mainly residential; that is, quarters should be provided for the staff in the College premises, and board and lodging for all the students who seek them.

V. Provision should be made at once for the following courses for the B. A. pass degree, and in the immediate future for most of them for the B. A. (Honours), and at no distant date for post-graduate course and research work in Languages, and in Economics and History with special but not exclusive, reference to Kerala:—

I. English Language and Literature.
II. (i) Mathematics.
(ii-A) Physical Science (Physics with Chemistry).
(ii-B) Do (Chemistry with Physics).
(iii-A) Natural Science (Botany with Zoology).
(iii-B) Do (Zoology with Botany).
(iv) Physchology, Ethics and Logic.
(v-A) History with Economics.
(v-B) Economics with History.
(vi) Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalam.

VI. As the construction of the College and residential buildings and the provision of equipment will take two or three years, it is suggested by some that, pending their construction, B. A. classes be opened in the Ernakulam College at the beginning of the next academic year and that the College classes be removed to the new buildings when completed. It is urged on the other hand that the removal of the College classes from Ernakulam, after they are once established there, will be regarded as a retrograde step, and it is likely to meet with opposition. It is, however, suggested that, when the

*The Subjoined statement will give some idea of that progress:—

Year	No. of schools	No. of students	Gross expenditure	Fee income	Net expenditure
1050	8	550	16,800	Figures not available	
1060	10	1,206	38,846		
1070	118	8,440	93,271	23,604	69,667
1080	183	18,492	1,14,283	47,896	63,387
1090	293	45,141	4,93,486	1,16,197	3,77,289
1099	465	99,469	9,89,852	2,92,445	6,97,407

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mprovement of the Cochin harbour becomes an accomplished fact, a Technological Institute would be more suitable for Ernakulam than an Arts College.

VII. It is considered desirable that the St. Thomas' College authorities should co-operate with the Government by locating their proposed First Grade College in the same premises, so that the teaching of the optional subjects may be divided between the two Colleges, while for the common subjects may be clubbed together. By thus avoiding the unnecessary duplication of establishment and equipment (including library), the resources at our disposal in men, money and material can be made to go much further than if the two Colleges work independently of each other. On the other hand, it is pointed out that such an arrangement will be of the nature of an experiment hitherto untried, at least in Southern India, and is fraught with difficulties and inconveniences of an administrative and financial nature. The above remarks apply to the co-operation of the British authorities and the proposed opening of a First Grade College at Palghat.

Yours Sincerely.
C. ACHYUTA MENON,
Secretary to the College Commitee.

To.

APPENDIX B
Alphabetical list of Correspondents.

1. Achyuta Menon, Esq., V. K., B. A. L. T., Senior Inspector of Schools, Cochin.
2. Beatrice. Rev: Sister, M. A. (Edin), Headmistress, Convent Girls' High School, Ernakulam.
3. Chandy, Esq., K., B. A., Revenue Commissioner, Mysore.
4. Cruickshank. Miss Helen, B. A., Headmistress, Victoria Girls' High School, Trichur.
5. Dixon, Rev: L. A., M. A., O. B. S., District Secretary. Y.M. C. A., Kottayam.
6. Eachara Menon, Esq., Ambat, B. A., Municipal Chairman, Chittur.
7. Ernakulam College Staff —
   - (i) Augustin, Esq., K. J., B. A., (Honours), Additional Lecturer.
   - (ii) Easwara Ayyar, Esq., P. S., B. A., Physics Demonstrator.
   - (iii) Kerala Varma, H. H., B. A., B. L., English Lecturer.
   - (iv) Kesavan Nayar Esq., K. Malayalam Pandit.
   - (v) Krishna Ayyar, Esq., N. R., B. A., L. T. Natural Science Lecturer.
   - (vi) Narasimha Pai, Esq., K., B. A., L. T., Chemistry Lecturer
   - (vii) Parameswara Ayyar, Esq., N. A., B. A., L. T., Logic Lecturer.
   - (viii) Ramakrishna Ayyar, Esq., P. S., M. A., L. T., History Lecturer.
   - (ix) Ramanatha Ayyar, Esq., V., M. A. (Honours), L. T., History Assistant.
   - (x) Sreedhara Menon, Esq., V. T., B.A., Chemistry Demonstrator.
   - (xi) Subrahmanya Sastri, Esq., K. R., Sanskrit Pandit.
   - (xii) Venkatachala Ayyar, Esq., S. V., M. A., (Honours), L.T., Mathematics Lecturer.
8. Kandathil, the Most Reverend Mar Augustine, D. D., Archbishop of Ernakulam.

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9. Kasutri Renga Ayyar, Esq., T. V., B. A., Diwan Peishkar, Cochin.
10. Kerala Varma, His Highness, First Prince of Cochin.
11. Kerala Varma His Highness, B. A., Sixth Prince of Cochin.
12. Kerala Varma, His Highness, B. A., Thirteenth Prince of Cochin,
13. Koshi, Esq., K., Retired Vice-Principal, Ernakulam College.
14. Lobo, Esq., G. L., B. A., Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat.
15. Matthai, Esq., John, B. A., B. L., B. Litt., D. Sc., M L. C., Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras.
16. Narayana Ayyar, Esq.. T. S., M. A., B. L., Chief Judge, Chief Court, Cochin.
17. Narayana Menon, Esq., P., M. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Cochin.
18. Ouseph, Esq., V. D., B. A., B. L., Chief Court Vakil and Municipal Chairman, Ernakulam.
19. Palocaran, Rev. Father John, M. A. (Edin.), Principal, St. Thomas' College, Trichur.
20. Rama Menon, Esq., I., B. A., F. E. S., Diplomate in Agriculture (Cantab), Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats, Cochin.
21. Rama Varma, Esq., K., B. A., Retired Special Palace Officer, Cochin.
22. Ravi Varma, His Highness, B. A., B. L., Twelfth Prince of Cochin, District Munsiff, Palghat.
23. Salem, Esq., B. A., B. L., Chief Court Vakil, Ernakulam.
24. Sankaran Nambiyar, Esq., P., M. A. (Honours), Vice-Principal, St. Thomas' College, Trichur.
25. Shangu Wariar, Esq., K., B. A., Retired Comptroller of Accounts, Cochin.
26. Stephen, Esq., P. A., B. A., Headmaster, Malabar Mission High School, Calicut.
27. Varugis, Esq., P. I., B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Cochin.
28. Vazhappilly, the Right Rev. Francis, D. D., Bishop of Trichur.
29. Bar Association, Ernakulam.

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APPENDIX C.

Establishment required for a First Grade College and Estimate of Expenditure.

Present establishment					Proposed establishment				
No.	pointments	Minimum	Maximum	Average cost	No.	Appointments	Minimum	Maximum	Average cost
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Lecturers	400	500	950		Principal's (Allowance)			200
1	Do	250	300	287½	3	Professors	400	500	1,425
2	Do	200	250	475	3	Do	300	400	1,125
4	Do	125	150	525	3	Do	250	300	862½
1	History Assistant	80	100	95	4	Asstt. Do	200	250	950
1	Demonstrator	60	70	67½	4	Do	150	200	750
1	Do	50	60	57½	5	Do	125	150	718¾
2	Pandits	45	60	112½	4	Tutors	100	125	475
1	Clerk	30	40	37½	4	Demonstrators	60	100	360
1	Librarian	20	30	27½	1	Language Lecturer	125	150	143¾
1	Mechanic	20	25	23¾					
1	Attender	12	14	13	2	Pandits	50	75	237½
3	Attenders			36	2	Do	35	50	92½
1	Attender	10	12	11	1	Head clerk	35	50	46¼
1	Daffadar			12	1	Asstt. clerk	20	30	27½
1	Peon			10	1	Librarian	35	50	46¼
1	Head Masapidi			12	1	Mechanic	30	40	37½
	House allowance			2	3	Attenders	15	20	56¼
					4	Do	10	15	55
1	Assistant Masapidi			9	2	Laboratory Boys			16
2	Gardeners			14	1	Mechanic boy			8
					1	Daffadar			15
					2	Peons			24
					2	Peons			20
					2	Masapidies (14 and 10)			24
					1	Gardener			10
28				Rs. 2,777¾	57				Rs. 7,725¼

Establishment (Annual expenditure)

$2,777\frac{3}{4} \times 12 =$ Rs. 33,331

$7,725\frac{1}{4} \times 12 =$ Rs. 92,703

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APPENDIX C—(*cont.*)

Contingencies:—	Present. Rs.		Proposed. Rs.
Library and Prize allowance and Reading Room	1,500		3,000
Class books and Maps	200		...
Furniture and apparatus	4,200		10,000
Field games, cleaning charges, miscellaneous, etc.	1,500		3,400
Scholarships 12 @ Rs. 10	1,440	12 @ Rs. 12 and 12 @ 10	3,168
Total	41,971		1,12,271

Statement of Probable Strength and Receipts.

I. Intermediate.

	No. of students. Junior.	Senior.
Group i. ..	72	55
,, ii. ..	36	30
,, iii. ..	52	45
Total	160	130

Fees @ Rs. 84 per annum for 250 males	(250 × 84)	Rs. 21,000
Fees @ Rs. 42 per annum for 40 females	(40 × 42)	,, 1,680
Total		,, 22,680
Library, sports and stationery fee @ Rs. 5 per annum	(290 × 5)	,, 1,450
Laboratory fee @ Rs. 5 (For groups i and ii only)	(193 × 5)	,, 965
Total		,, 25,095

II. B. A.

	No. of students. Junior.	Senior.
Group 1 ...	20—25	15—20
,, 2 a ...	20—25	15—20
,, 2 b ..	15—20	15—20
,, 3 b ...	10—15	10—10
,, 4 ..	20—25	20—25
,, 5 ..	40—50	35—45
,, 6 ...	5—10	5—10
Total	130—170	115—150

Fee at Rs. 112 per annum	(130 × 112)	=	Rs. 14,560
Do do	(115 × 112)	=	,, 12,560
Library, sports and stationery fees at Rs. 5	(245 × 5)	=	,, 1,225
Laboratory fees @ Rs. 10 per annum	(130 × 10)	=	,, 1,300
Total			,, 29,645
Grand total of fees			,, 54,740

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly